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The Intelligencer

WHEELING, FEBRUARY 13, 1895.

Righting a Wrong.

A few of our Democratic contemporaries seem to think that the house of delegates did an unjust thing when it voted to repeal the resolution allowing ex-Governor Wilson and the heirs of the late Beverly Tucker ten per cent of the direct tax to be refunded to this state by the federal government. The fact that they base their criticism of the action of the house on the claim that it was a violation of a "contract," and prompted by partisan feeling, is evidence that they are not familiar with the circumstances of the case. Even the Wheeling Register the other day, in a somewhat passionate manner, denounced the repeal resolution as an "infamous outrage" and a "repudiation of a contract."

When the people of the state are reminded of the circumstances under which the money was voted to Wilson and the Tucker heirs, it is more than likely that they will endorse the so-called "repudiation" resolution. The act which it repeals was passed by a former legislature and provided that 10 per cent of the \$180,000 to be refunded this state should be paid to the parties named for their services as "attorneys" in the matter. This would put into the pockets of Mr. Wilson and the heirs of Mr. Tucker the sum of \$18,000. What services Wilson and Tucker performed and who employed them, or by what authority they were employed is not made clear.

A bill was pending before Congress providing that there should be refunded to the several states the amount they had paid in direct taxes, and, by the terms of the act, West Virginia's share would amount to about \$180,000. After a bitter Democratic fight against it the measure passed, and it became the duty of the treasury department to distribute the money. There was no need of the services of an attorney to look after the state's interest while the bill was pending before Congress. If any such service was performed it savored very strongly of lobbying, and it is not of record that the state of West Virginia ever employed ex-Governor Wilson, Beverly Tucker, nor any one else to lobby in her interest before Congress. She had her regularly elected representatives and senators there whose duty it was to look after her welfare, although, as it turned out, all of them did not vote for the direct tax bill.

There were no services that Mr. Wilson could perform in the way of securing the passage of the bill. The act itself provided the manner in which its terms should be carried out, and there was no need of Mr. Wilson's services to assist the secretary of the treasury to perform his duty. True, owing to a legal complication, this state has not yet received her share of the money voted by Congress, but that is a matter for the state's attorney general to look after.

At the time of the passage of the resolution granting the big \$18,000 fee to Wilson and Tucker it was looked upon by the people of the state as a job, and by some construed to be a reward voted by a Democratic legislature for the ex-governor's services in the gubernatorial contest, when he held the seat long after his term had expired and until General Goff could be counted out. Be that as it may, the present legislature will perform a simple act of justice to the people of this state if it passes the resolution repealing the act to pay for a task that was never performed, or, if it was performed, was self-imposed and entirely unnecessary.

What is Filling the Prisons?

Attention is called to the fact that the state prisons of the country are becoming over-populated. The Monmouth penitentiary in this state contains more convicts than at any period of its history. The same is true of the penitentiaries of Ohio, Pennsylvania and many other states.

These facts give rise to questions as to the causes, and a discussion as to what has contributed to the state of affairs would prove of general interest. Is crime on the increase, and if so why? Or is the condition due to a more rigid enforcement of the laws for the protection of society, and the increased facilities for the detection of crime and the prosecution of criminals?

More than likely the hard times have been the principal cause. When many thousands of men are out of employment and reduced to the verge of starva-

tion, the very necessities of their condition drive a certain percentage of them to commit deeds of lawlessness, and to resort to theft as a means of livelihood. It has always been so and always will be. When prosperity reigns it is not so. The subject is a fruitful one, and is deserving of more than passing notice.

"Dinna Ye Hear the Slogan?"

Hon. Chauncey M. Depew delivered an address yesterday at Burlington, Vermont, the occasion being the celebration of the birthday of Abraham Lincoln. The oration was in a vein characteristic of the great orator. He was at his best and his tribute to the martyr president was thrillingly eloquent.

In closing the address Dr. Depew referred in a striking way to the crisis that confronts the country at present. We cannot, he said, pass by this celebration without enforcing, by Lincoln's example and teachings, the sentiment of the hour. There are always great crises coming periodically in the history of nations. It was a revolutionary war which gave us our republic. It was Lincoln's debates with Hayne and with Douglas which gave us the love of the Union. It was the civil war which ended slavery, and now it is the mighty contest of individual forces, of economic principles, of the proper relations of the currency and the credit of the United States to its trade and credit in other countries, upon which are builded our hopes or our fears.

This placing of the period through which we are now passing in the category of great crises in our history is striking indeed, and Mr. Depew goes on to show that it is worthy to be so classed, for he declares that there have been "more desolated homes, more closed industries, more sacrifices of property, more ruin and misery than was occasioned by the war from 1861 to 1865." We have had, indeed, a civil war with all its afflictions save the shedding of blood, and it has been caused by the same forces springing largely from the same territory. After thirty years, he says, we have tried the Democratic party in power, again, and we have had repeated, industrially and financially, the experiences of the Democratic party in power prior to 1860. This leads Mr. Depew to say:

Mr. Lincoln might have lived and added to his greatness by a speedier settlement of the issues which arose out of the civil war. Mr. Cleveland was President for four years without power, and had he never been re-elected, with a Democratic party on his hands, he might, with the halo which was thrown around him, have gone down to posterity as one of the great Presidents of the country.

"We have won our victory," says the great orator—"the victory of returning common sense, the victory of experience over hope. But we are not out of the woods. The Republican party can only hold the country where it is and prevent further damage until it assumes the responsibilities of power." In the meantime, Meadwer is the financial authority of the Democratic party. It is, to use the language of Dr. Depew, "suspending credit by the eyelids and business by the hair in the effort to solve the currency problem, which needs little better solution than to leave it alone."

In showing that, in spite of the situation, it is no time for despair, because the hand of the Republican engineer in on the throttle, and the party will hold the fort until 1896, when relief will come, Dr. Depew draws an illustration from the siege of Lucknow. A handful of soldiers were defending their wives and little ones from the Sepoys, and it seemed that the day of relief and salvation would never come. We quote from the address:

Suddenly the keen ears of the Scotch woman heard the distant bugles, and she shouted: "Dinna ye hear the slogan? It is Haverlock and his Highlanders." "Dinna ye hear the slogan?" It came in the last election and gave the Republicans the house of representatives. "Dinna ye hear the slogan?" It came from the breaking of the solid south. "Dinna ye hear the slogan?" It came from Missouri, from Maryland, from Tennessee, from West Virginia. "Dinna ye hear the slogan?" It is the marching of the army which answered once, "We are coming Father Abraham, three hundred thousand more," to the victory of 1892. Then the Republican senate will respond to the Republican house, and the Republican house will respond to the Republican President, and the country will receive prosperity, happiness and peace.

And so it will be. The slogan that sounded last November heralded the return of the party of business methods to power, and public confidence will be restored.

The Requirements.

A Washington dispatch has it that "the President regards Representative Wilson, of West Virginia, as being better fitted by education and experience to succeed to a seat in his cabinet as secretary of the treasury than he is to receive an appointment to the supreme bench."

Mr. Wilson has not had the legal experience that is looked for in a justice of the highest judicial body in the land, and the President has correctly sized him up in this respect. His law practice covered a period of ten years in a country town. Previous to that time he was a college professor, and for the past fourteen years his entire time has been devoted to his congressional duties. Supreme judges are not made of that sort of material.

It is probably true that Mr. Wilson is better fitted to be secretary of the treasury. He would at least be a great improvement on the present occupant of that position. True, he is a theorist, while a practical business man—one who has had experience as a financier—would be preferable to the country, but President Cleveland isn't in the habit of consulting the country when he makes a move.

Mr. Wilson is an able man; his intellectual attainments mark him as one of the foremost men of the nation and one of the most distinguished leaders of thought in the country, but a practical man with financial experience should be placed at the head of the treasury, and a jurist of unusual ability is required for the supreme bench.

The Pittsburgh Commercial Gazette puts it tersely and truthfully when, in referring to the approaching end of the

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first hall of President Cleveland's term, it says: "There never was an administration from which so much was expected, and from which so little has been realized."

The Court of Appeals Bill.

A writer in the Charleston Mail, urging the passage of the bill providing for the holding of two terms of the supreme court of appeals at Charleston each year and discontinuing the terms at Charleston and Wheeling, says, among other things:

In fact, the bill has no opposition except from the attorneys at Charleston and Wheeling, who naturally prefer to have the court come to them rather than to come to the court. But apart from the mere convenience of the attorneys at these two points there is no real or valid argument against the bill.

This statement does not correctly represent the reason for the opposition to the bill. As pointed out by the INTELLIGENCER some days ago, the "mere convenience of the attorneys" in the northern and eastern parts of the state is not the chief reason for the retention of the Wheeling and Charleston terms. The burdensome cost to litigants who have cases before the court is the consideration. To require all lawyers in the state to make trips to Charleston would involve, in the cases of attorneys in the eastern and northern pan-handles and central West Virginia great loss of time and consequent extra expense, which would not have to be borne by the lawyers but by their clients. It is, therefore, in the interest of a large portion of the state, and a portion that furnishes most of the business of the court, that the protest is made.

Another reason for the change urged by the Mail correspondent is that the state law library is located at Charleston, and that its use is indispensable to the judges. This point does not apply to Wheeling, where is located the splendidly equipped law library of Ohio county.

BECAUSE the bill before the legislature establishing a girls' industrial home provides that three of the five members of the board of directors shall be appointed from the dominant party, the Register, in its headlines, announces that "even the girls' industrial school is to be managed by partisans." The inference is that the Register believes that the present Democratic method of allowing the minority party no representation whatever on the boards of our state institutions is non-partisan.

THERE is no present prospect that Congress will pass any financial measure to save the country \$10,000 in interest charges. But there is an abiding certainty that failure to pass a measure will start a perpetual controversy as to whether the blame for that expense should rest upon Congress or upon the President.—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

The people of the United States will hold both responsible, and the day of reckoning will come in November, 1896.

BREAKFAST BUDGET.

A young lady was excommunicated from the North Dalton (Ga.) Baptist church last Saturday night at the conference for putting a quart bottle of whiskey on the Christmas tree for a friend. She now threatens to sue the church leaders for breaking open her package.

The human hair sometimes exhibits some remarkable freaks. Dr. Partholin gives an instance of a child born with one-half of its head covered with white hair and the other half with black; and another case is known of a girl in which the hair was black and red.

Henry Hughes, of Somerset, Ky., struck with his open hand at his pet dog. The animal's teeth scratched one of Hughes' fingers. A highly inflamed sore came, but did not spread, but it became necessary to amputate the member.

Until the close of the seventeenth century it was almost impossible to obtain female dancers, as ladies would not dance in public, so young men and boys were habituated as women and took the female part.

The mother-in-law problem doesn't exist in Japan. A young man takes his wife to his father's house almost as a matter of course, and the younger woman obeys the elder unquestioningly.

Archbishop Kain, of St. Louis, has authorized the Catholic society of Queen's Daughters to co-operate with the Young Woman's Christian Temperance Union in temperance work.

It is stated that Larry Jerome gave a banquet to twenty guests at Delmonico's some years since which cost \$800 a plate. The banquet included rare gifts to the ladies present.

Philadelphia has a set of men who expect to fly some day. They form the Aero-Motor Company and have a model of their machine on exhibition at the Franklin institute.

Scientists estimate that the great south polar ice-cap is believed to have a present diameter of 2,800 miles, with a maximum thickness of twelve miles.

Literary Chat.

President E. Benjamin Andrews, of Brown University, begins in the March Scribner his "History in the Last Quarter."

A WRECK

of the physical constitution often comes from unnatural, pernicious habits, contracted through ignorance or from excesses. Such habits result in loss of many of the powers, nervous exhaustion, nervous debility, impaired memory, low spirits, irritable temper, and a thousand and one derangements of mind and body. Epilepsy, paralysis, softening of the brain and even demented insanity sometimes result from such reckless self-abuse.

To reach, reclaim and restore such unfortunate to health and happiness, is the aim of the publishers of a book written in plain but concise language, on the nature, symptoms and curability, by home treatment, of such diseases. This book will be sent sealed, in plain envelope, on receipt of ten cents in stamps to pay postage.

Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, 603 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

ter-Century in the United States." That it is to be full of dramatic passages of the greatest popular interest is shown by some of the topics in this first installment—the Chicago Fire, the Downfall of Tweed, the Ku-Klux Klan, Gould and Fisk's gold corner, and the San Domingo affair. The author says that in these articles "he is going upon a rapid excursion through vast tracts with frequent use of the camera, and not upon a topographical survey."

VAGARIES.

Doctor—"What! drinking beer again, contrary to my strict orders? Didn't I tell you that every glass was a nail in your coffin?" "I can't give it up, doctor, that's a fact, and so I have been saying to myself: 'What does it matter when you are dead and gone if your coffin looks like hogchog?'"—Household Words.

Jack had been to the barber shop with his father. On the way back he asked: "Was that charlotte russe hot put on your face?" "No, my son," was the reply. "That was father." "Oh!" said Jack, "I wondered why you let him whittle it off without tasting it."—Harper's Young People.

"Is it not terrible to think that liquor costs the British nation more than one hundred millions per annum?" Humorous Irishman—"Indeed, it is, sorr. Och, can nothing be done to reduce the price av the drink?"—Household Words.

Little Ike—"Ain't dere no dessert, mutter?" Mr. Hockstein—"What do you want mit a dessert when you haf your cod liver oil to dake? Mine gracious! ain't dot a whole meal in ideelf?"—Puck.

"Sayin' de right thing at de right time," said Uncle Eben, "am or great gif". But not sayin' anything at de right time am mos' ez good an' er heap mo' rel'ible."—Washington Star.

Johnny Smart—"What did you have for dinner yesterday? Will Bright—had the preacher and had to wait."—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Judge—"What made you turn burglar? Tramp—I am so fat that people refused to give me food."—Flegende Blätter.

MIGHT AS WELL!

Might's well sing a song of hope as growl about the weather;

In the light or in the night, go singin' all to gether!

When it's windy, fly your kites; when the summer's heaters

Roast you brown, don't rear aroun', but go to killin' skeeter!

Singin' on the way

Jakes winter sweet as May;

An' you might as well be happy

'Till the judgment day!

Might's well whistle as you go as growl because

If you strike a thorn or so, maybe it's your sowle!

Thorns wur for a purpose made—hard to live

If you look you'll always find roses all about 'em!

Singin' on the way

Jakes winter sweet as May;

An' you might as well be happy

'Till the judgment day!

FRANK L. STANTON.

ACTING THROUGH THE BLOOD, Hood's

Sarsaparilla not only cures scrofula, salt rheum, etc., but gives health and vigor to the whole body.

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My little son, aged three, was very much

troubled with a breaking out on his scalp

and behind his ear. The places affected were

about as large as a silver dollar; the flesh

seemed raw and sore, and he was naturally

very fretful. I tried several remedies

without obtaining any beneficial results; in

fact the eruptions seemed to be spreading

and new places breaking out. I concluded to

try the CUTICURA REMEDIES. I washed the

affected parts with the CUTICURA SOAP, tak-

ing care not to irritate the flesh, and was

gladly surprised to find that the eruptions

entirely disappeared, leaving the skin smooth

and the scalp clean; in fact a perfect cure,

as I have not seen any indications of any

eruption or breaking out since. I gave the

child only a few doses of the CUTICURA

REMEDIES. I consider your CUTICURA

REMEDIES very valuable. I believe CUTICURA

would be excellent for applying to insect bites,

which are very annoying in this country.

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Prices that will make them move have been put on all winter goods. 1,500 yards Broadhead Dress Goods, 12 1/2¢

were 25¢, now.....

All Wool Dress Goods in Black and Colors, one-fourth to one-third less than former price.

Fur Capes and Ladies' and Children's Wraps will be sold at low prices will make them move. 39 Children's Cloaks, 4 and 6 years, were \$3.50 to \$7.50, \$1.50

choice now.....

Twenty-two Misses' Newmarkets, 14, 16 and 18 years, were \$7.50 to \$15, \$1.50

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